



April, 1990

Revised Community Relations Plan

American Crossarm and Conduit Company Chehalis, Washington

This revised community relations plan describes a program for community involvement during Superfund activities at the American Crossarm & Conduit (ACC) site, located in Chehalis, Washington. It also summarizes the history of the site, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) past and future activities, potential contamination problems, and community concerns about the site. This revised plan is based on EPA's interviews with members of the community in November 1989.

EPA encourages comments and questions from members of the community. If you would like to discuss activities described in this plan please call or write to:

**Michelle Pirzadeh, Community Relations Coordinator
(206) 442-1272**

or

**Lee Marshall, Project Manager
(206) 442-2723**

**Environmental Protection Agency
Superfund Branch HW-117
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This community relations plan is organized into the following sections:

- 1) Site Description and History**
 - 2) Community Profile and Background of Community Involvement**
 - 3) Community Concerns**
 - 4) Objectives of the Community Relations Program**
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Appendix B: List of Past Community Relations Activities
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Site Description and History

The American Crossarm site is located in Chehalis, Washington, on the west side of Chehalis Avenue, just south of John Street. The site is within the Chehalis City limits, close to several local residences and businesses across Chehalis Avenue to the east and north, and to a Darigold plant directly to the north. The Chehalis River is about one mile southwest of the property, and a tributary, Dillenbaugh Creek, flows past the property into the river. (See vicinity map below)

ACC is a subsidiary of Houston Southwest Investors, Incorporated, which began operations in 1948, primarily treating and selling utility pole crossarms. The President of the ACC Company is Mr. E.G. Amundsen. The property used by ACC is owned by Chehalis Realty, also a subsidiary of Houston Southwest.

ACC's on-site wood treatment process used four major substances considered hazardous; the wood preservative pentachlorophenol (commonly known as PCP or penta), creosote, treating oil, and boiler treatment water. The penta, mixed with oil, was stored in underground tanks.

On November 3, 1986, the company was ordered by the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) to properly dispose of or contain the chemicals which were located on site (see Appendix C). Before the chemicals were properly treated and disposed, they were released from their sumps and tanks during a flood on November 24, 1986. The flood caused a release of a mixture of about 20 parts diesel oil and 1 part pentachlorophenol from the ACC property. About 15 homes and 4 businesses, the surrounding property, Dillenbaugh Creek, and the Chehalis River were contaminated to some extent with the mixture.

On December 15, 1986, President Reagan declared Chehalis a natural disaster area because of the flood. The Federal Emergency Management Agency and the State Division of Emergency Management worked together to administer state and federal disaster aid. This declaration related only to the wide-spread flood damage.

Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, commonly known as Superfund, EPA has the authority to take immediate measures to cleanup or control contamination that presents an imminent and substantial danger to public health and the environment. From November 1986 to January 1989, EPA implemented cleanup activities designed to correct the immediate threats to public health and the environment presented by contamination from this site.

The EPA and its contractors cleaned the inside and outside of all homes and businesses which were not cleaned by the owners themselves. EPA also cleaned the affected streets, sidewalks, and yards near the ACC property. As a precaution to reduce human exposure and protect the environment, EPA removed the sod and topsoil from around the affected homes, replaced the soil, and provided grass seed for the yards. Contaminated items and the penta/oil mixture which remained in the tanks, sumps, and puddles were cleaned up and properly stored on the property. These materials were incinerated using a mobile incinerator in the Fall of 1988 after EPA had received public comment on and conducted a trial burn of the incinerator.

Samples were taken from surfaces (walls, floors, etc.) of homes and businesses and from soils both before and after cleaning. These samples were analyzed for the presence of penta, and dioxins to help determine how successful the cleanup had been. After cleaning, EPA was unable to detect penta or dioxins in homes at levels which are thought to be of concern. After the results of analysis were obtained, a risk assessment was performed to evaluate the potential health risks. A copy of the risk assessment is available at the Chehalis-Timberland Library, 76 N.E. Park in Chehalis.

After being proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL), which is EPA's list of sites designated for more extensive Superfund investigation and cleanup in June 1988, the site was added to the final list in October 1989. The ACC site was proposed for inclusion on the NPL due to the potential drinking water contamination, as well as potential impacts on the Chehalis River. A copy of the information package compiled to propose the ACC site can also be found at the Chehalis-Timberland Library.

Once a site has been included on the NPL, the next step in the Superfund process is to conduct an investigation of the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination, called a Remedial Investigation (RI). Based on the findings of the investigation, EPA will evaluate cleanup alternatives in a study called a Feasibility Study (FS). EPA will be conducting these activities in consultation with Ecology.

EPA has hired Roy F. Weston, Inc. (Weston) to conduct the investigation and study. Weston has developed a work plan which describes how the investigation will be carried out. This plan is also available at the library for public information. Sampling is scheduled to begin in early Spring. EPA will involve the community throughout the Superfund process as described in Section 5 of this plan.

Community Profile

The City of Chehalis is the county seat of Lewis County. The city was built in the 1800's on the railroad linking the county to Puget Sound. The population of Chehalis is 6,000, out of about 47,000 in the county. The nearby city of Centralia (four miles north) has about 12,000 residents. The county has a diversified economy based on wood products, manufacturing, food processing, and agriculture. According to the County Economic Development Council and Chamber of Commerce the county is enjoying an increased rate of commercial growth. A few industries have expressed interest in redeveloping the ACC site but have not pursued the idea because of contamination at the site. However, property to the west of the site has been sold for future development.

The Chehalis River passes near the city to the west on its way to Gray's Harbor and the Pacific Ocean. The river has a history of flooding, with some flooding expected virtually every rainy season. The November 1986 flood was considered a "hundred year flood". Several residents mentioned that this was not the first flood that had reached their property after crossing the ACC property.

Community Concerns

The following is a summary of community concerns expressed to EPA during its interviews with members of the community in November 1989.

a) Building safety/fire hazard posed by the site in its current condition

A few people and the City of Chehalis expressed concern that the buildings on the ACC property are an "attractive nuisance" and are not only a safety hazard due to their deteriorating structure but also a fire hazard. Those concerned would like to see the buildings demolished in the near future.

b) Site Access

Some of those interviewed expressed concern that access is not restricted to the site. They were primarily concerned about children that may play on the property and contact hazardous chemicals, however, some were concerned with the potential health threat to anyone entering the property. The Chehalis Fire Department is concerned about transients that may enter the buildings and start fires for heat in the winter.

Since the November interviews, EPA has extended the fence at the site to further restrict access to the property.

c) Potential liability for the County and City

Representatives of both Lewis County and the City of Chehalis are concerned about any liability the local governments may have for the site. The County is concerned that it may inherit the property through tax default and the city is concerned over its potential liability if someone were to be hurt on the property.

d) Schedule for the RI/FS and ultimate site cleanup

Several of those interviewed expressed concern over the time it will take to conduct the RI and FS (about 18 months is estimated). Some people expressed concern that the RI and FS were not a good use of money and that the investigation was overkill. Several people also expressed concern over the future cleanup and what it may mean for future use of the property.

A few of those interviewed were also interested in other hazardous waste cleanup projects such as Coal Creek, also known as Ross Electric, in Chehalis and the Centralia Landfill.

e) Potential health risks posed by the site

Several individuals who attended an open house held by EPA on November 16, 1989 expressed concern over the potentially harmful impacts contamination at the site and surrounding area may have on the health of nearby residents. The extent of dioxin contamination at the site was of particular concern to these individuals.

f) Future availability of site for industrial development

There is concern over whether the ACC site will be a productive useful property in the future. Several of the interviewees indicated that with rapid commercial growth in the County sites for development are becoming harder to find and that the ACC property would be a good candidate for future industrial use.

Objectives of the Community Relations Program

EPA's objectives for community relations during the American Crossarm and Conduit Superfund project are stated below. Following each objective listed are the different activities designed to meet each objective. Specific plans and tentative dates for these activities are provided in the following section.

Objective 1: Give citizens the opportunity to comment on and be involved in technical decisions. Encourage and assist local citizens in contributing to agency decisions that will have long term effects on their community.

- Emphasize two-way communication between the community and decision makers.
- Provide opportunities for formal and informal comment on documents and plans, including meetings with citizens or groups when requested.
- Hold public meeting(s) and informal briefings to discuss study results and cleanup alternatives.
- Place all relevant documents in the Chehalis-Timberland Library for public review.
- Provide information to interested parties on Technical Assistance Grants, which are available from EPA to citizen groups to hire their own technical experts to interpret site related documents and other activities that contribute to the public understanding of site activities.

Objective 2: Inform the public of planned and ongoing activities

- Publish fact sheets periodically to update activities at the site. These fact sheets will be mailed to individuals on EPA's mail list, including local officials, media representatives and local residents and businesses.

Anyone interested in the progress of this project is encouraged to contact Michelle Pirzadeh at (206) 442-1272 to have their name added to the mail list.

- EPA will keep the Lewis County Health Department, the City of Chehalis, and the Chehalis Fire Department apprised of activities on a regular basis. During field activities local officials will be briefed at least once a month.

- Public meetings will be announced by paid advertisements in the Daily Chronicle, as well as through fact sheets and news releases.

Objective 3: Focus and resolve conflicts that may arise.

- EPA will seek to identify conflict and channel it into a forum where it can serve a useful purpose for the agency and the community. Conflict can be constructive if it brings out alternative viewpoints that would not be addressed in another way.

Community Relations Activities and Tentative Schedule

An overview and projected schedule of activities is provided below. Throughout the process, local citizens or other parties are encouraged to become involved in these activities.

- 1) Early stages of the Remedial Investigation: March 90 to July 90
 - Expand mail list to include more local residents and other interested parties.
 - Place final work plans for Remedial Investigation activities in the Chehalis-Timberland Library.
 - Request access to adjacent commercial and residential properties to take soil samples. Each owner will receive a letter from EPA describing the activities and requesting that they sign an access agreement. An informational meeting may be held to answer questions about access if property owners are interested. Sample results will be provided to property owners in a timely manner after evaluating the laboratory techniques used to analyze the samples, to insure accurate results.
 - Keep local officials and residents informed of activities through briefings and fact sheets.
- 2) During the Remedial Investigation July 90 to October 91
 - Continue to keep the community informed of progress through fact sheets.
 - Hold informational meetings for interested citizens or groups as appropriate.
- 3) Upon Completion of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study November 91
 - Evaluate results of the studies and develop a preferred agency alternative for public comment.

- Place copies of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study reports in the Chehalis-Timberland Library.
 - Develop a Proposed Plan which describes the agency's preferred alternative for cleanup. Release the Proposed Plan for public comment along with the RI/FS reports.
 - Place an advertisement in the Daily Chronicle announcing the public comment period on the Proposed Plan and RI/FS.
 - Hold a public meeting to describe all of the cleanup alternatives and EPA's preferred alternative, and hear public comment.
- 4) After the close of public comment on the RI/FS and Proposed Plan

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- Prepare a summary of public comments and EPA's responses to those comments, a "Responsiveness Summary".
 - Select a final cleanup remedy and write a Record of Decision (ROD) outlining the agency decision. The Responsiveness Summary will be attached to the ROD.
 - Place a paid advertisement in the Daily Chronicle announcing the signature of the ROD by the EPA Regional Administrator.
- 5) Prior to initiation of remedial design and remedial action

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- Update local officials on planned activities and anticipated schedule.
- Publish a fact sheet describing upcoming activities.
- Update the Community Relations Plan to reflect any new community concerns and community relations activities to be conducted throughout the cleanup (remedial action).

Fact sheets and other informational materials will be prepared and mailed out throughout the project. The mail list will be updated when new requests come into EPA or state offices requesting further information about the site.

APPENDIX A

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Information about the American Crossarm site and the complete record of emergency response activities (Administrative Record) are available for public review at:

Chehalis-Timberland Library
76 N.E. Park
Chehalis, Washington
(206) 748-3301

The library's regular business hours are as follows:

Tuesday-Wednesday	10 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Thursday-Friday	10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Closed Monday and Sunday

MAIL LIST

EPA has also developed a mail list to which all fact sheets updating activities are mailed. If you would like your name added to the mail list please contact, Michelle Pirzadeh at (206) 442-1272 or at the address on page one of this plan.

KEY CONTACTS

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APPENDIX B
LIST OF PAST COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Below is an outline of Community Relations activities EPA has conducted to date.

- 11/27/86 (Thanksgiving Day) Thirty people attended a meeting with the EPA and the local fire department to determine which residences and businesses needed inspection and/or cleanup, to give access agreements, and to schedule walk-throughs with owners/occupants.
- 12/5/86 Sixty people attended a meeting held to inform the community of cleanup plans and preliminary sampling results. A fact sheet was prepared and distributed.
- 12/22/86 Sixty people attended a meeting held to disclose sampling data and risk assessment results. A fact sheet was also prepared and handed out at the meeting and in the community. EPA, Ecology, DSHS, FEMA, and state emergency services were represented.
- 8/13/87 EPA held a public meeting in Chehalis to discuss the two alternatives for disposal of the wastes stored on the site (Landfilling and Incineration). Eight people attended.
- 8/11/87-9/11/87 A public comment period was held on the two disposal alternatives. Two public comments were received.
- 4/21/88 EPA held a public meeting in Chehalis to explain the proposal to incinerate wastes stored on site. Fourteen people attended.
- 4/4/88-5/5/88 EPA proposed incinerating the contaminated materials stored on site, as well as the most highly contaminated soils. A public comment period was held on the proposal. Two public comments were received. EPA compiled a responsiveness summary to these comments which was published on May 17, 1988. A copy of the responsiveness summary is available in the Chehalis Library.
- 6/21/88 A subcontract was signed with Vesta Technologies, Ltd. to complete the incineration work.
- 6/24/88 The ACC site was proposed to the NPL. A sixty day comment period began.
- 8/15/88 EPA held a community visitors day at the site to answer questions and explain how the incinerator worked.

wk of Trial Burn of the incinerator successfully completed.
8/29/88

1/9/89 Incinerator operations complete - fact sheet published.

10/89 Site included on the final National Priorities List.

11/16-17/89 EPA conducted community interviews. The results were used
for development of this plan.

11/16/89 EPA held an open house in Chehalis to answer questions and hear
citizen concerns.

1/30/90 EPA approved work plan for the Remedial Investigation and
Feasibility Study.

APPENDIX C
HISTORY OF PRIOR RELEASES AND
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY INVOLVEMENT

- 1976 Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) issues wastewater discharge permit to Crossarm. Permit allowed release of cooling water, but not chemicals, into Dillenbaugh Creek.
- 1982 Initial inspections found Crossarm was discharging "potentially hazardous wastewater onto low lying portion of their property and allowing it to percolate through the ground, a "clear violation of the regulations".
- 2/2/83 Ecology inspector Eric Egbers noted that Crossarm was "unfamiliar with the regulations and was in total non-compliance". The inspection uncovered 13 major violations. Among them were hazardous waste discharge into Dillenbaugh Creek and contamination of soil on the Crossarm property. Ecology also ruled that the contaminated soil required special handling and disposal.
- Ecology ordered Crossarm to submit a groundwater monitoring program and closure plan to end the on-site wood treatment process. The closure plan was to include secure storage for the spent chemicals remaining in tanks and sumps on the property.
- 7/83 Crossarm monitoring plan submission rejected by Ecology. No acceptable closure plan has ever been submitted.
- 10/85 Ecology fines Crossarm \$1,000 for "illegal landfill activity" for dumping 200 cubic yards of soil contaminated with hazardous waste in the backyards of four residents of Chehalis Avenue, near the Crossarm site.
- 8/13/86 An Ecology inspector, investigating discharge of oil to Dillenbaugh Creek, observed oil and water in a catch basin located on the Crossarm property. The basin is part of the City of Chehalis storm drain system and flows into the creek. Crossarm's 1976 permit does not allow the discharge of oil, gas, or other petroleum products.
- 11/6/86 Ecology issued a formal order (as a result of the August 13th inspection) which required Crossarm to disconnect the discharge water line, investigate the integrity of all tanks and sumps on the site for leakage, and install secondary containment structures around all tanks and sumps within six months. As an alternative to building the containment structure, Crossarm has the option to properly dispose of all stored liquids.
- 11/24/86 Flooding of the Chehalis River caused a release of pentachlorophenol and other wood-treating chemicals from the Crossarm property, contaminating numerous local residences and businesses.

APPENDIX D

SUPERFUND GLOSSARY

This glossary defines terms used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) staff when describing activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, commonly called Superfund), as amended in 1986. The definitions apply specifically to the Superfund program and may have other meanings when used in different circumstances. Italicized words included in various definitions are defined separately in the glossary.

Administrative Order on Consent (AO): A legal and enforceable agreement signed between EPA and potential responsible parties (PRPs) whereby PRPs agree to perform or pay the cost of site cleanup. The agreement describes action to be taken at a site and may be subject to a public comment period. Unlike a consent decree, an administrative order on consent does not have to be approved by a judge.

Air Stripping: A treatment system that removes, or "strips" volatile organic compounds from contaminated ground water or surface water by forcing an airstream through the water and causing the compounds to evaporate.

Aquifer: An underground rock formation composed of materials such as sand, soil, or gravel that can store and supply ground water to wells and springs. Most aquifers used in the United States are within a thousand feet of the earth's surface.

Carcinogen: A substance that causes cancer.

Carbon Adsorption: A treatment system where contaminants are removed from groundwater or surface water when the water is forced through tanks containing activated carbon, a specially treated material that attracts the contaminants.

Cleanup: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health and/or the environment. The term "cleanup" is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial responses such as the remedial investigation/feasibility study.

Comment Period: A time period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List. Also, a minimum 3-week comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on a draft feasibility study.

Community Relations (CR): EPA's program to inform and involve the public in the Superfund process and respond to community concerns.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Acts created a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and cleanup abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work.
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to cleanup the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Consent Decree (CD): A legal document, approved and issued by a judge, that formalizes an agreement reached between EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) where PRPs will perform all or part of a Superfund site cleanup. The consent decree describes actions that PRPs are required to perform and is subject to a public comment period.

Contract Lab Program: Laboratories under contract to EPA which analyze soil, water, and waste samples taken from areas at or near Superfund sites.

Cost-Effective Alternative: The cleanup alternative selected for a site on the National Priorities List based on technical feasibility, permanence, reliability, and cost. The selected alternative does not require EPA to choose the least expensive alternative. It requires that if there are several cleanup alternatives available that deal effectively with the problems at a site EPA must choose the remedy on the basis of permanence, reliability and cost.

Cost Recovery: A legal process where potentially responsible parties can be required to pay back the Federal government for money it spends on any cleanup actions.

Endangerment Assessment: A study conducted as a supplement to a remedial investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site and the risks posed to public health and/or the environment. EPA or State agencies conduct the study when legal action is pending to require potentially responsible parties to perform or pay for the site cleanup.

Enforcement: EPA's efforts, through legal action, if necessary, to force potentially responsible parties to perform or pay for a Superfund site cleanup.

Enforcement Decision Document (EDD): A public document that explains EPA's selection of a cleanup alternative at a Superfund site through an EPA enforcement action. Similar to a Record of Decision.

Environmental Response Team (ERT): EPA hazardous waste experts who provide a 24-hour technical assistance to EPA Regional Offices and States during all types of emergencies involving releases at hazardous waste sites and spills of hazardous substances.

Feasibility Study (FS): See Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

Ground Water: Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, ground water occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation and other purposes.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS): A scoring system used to evaluate potential relative risks to public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. EPA and States use the HRS to calculate a site score, from 0 to 100, based on the actual or potential release of hazardous substances from a site through air, surface water, or ground water to affect people. This score is the primary factor used to decide if a hazardous waste site should be placed on the National Priorities List.

Hazardous Substance: Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

Hydrology: The science dealing with the properties, movement, and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and rocks below, and in the atmosphere.

Incineration: Burning of certain types of solid, liquid, or gaseous materials under controlled conditions to destroy hazardous waste.

Information Repository: A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a Superfund site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents -- such as a public school, city hall, or library.

Inorganic: Composed of mineral materials, including elemented salts and metals such as iron, aluminum, mercury and zinc.

Leachate: A contaminated liquid resulting when water percolates, or trickles, through waste materials and collects components of those wastes. Leaching may occur at landfills and may result in hazardous substances entering soil, surface water, or ground water.

Monitoring Wells: Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where ground water can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine such things as the direction in which ground water flows and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP): The Federal regulation that guides the Superfund program.

National Priorities List (NPL): EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from the Trust Fund. The list is based primarily on the score a site received on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

National Response Center (NRC): The center operated by the U.S. Coast Guard that receives and evaluates reports of oil and hazardous substance releases into the environment and notifies the appropriate agency(s). The NRC can be contacted 24-hours a day, toll-free at (800) 424-8802.

National Response Team (NRT): Representatives of 12 Federal agencies that coordinate Federal responses to nationally significant pollution incidents and provide advice and technical assistance to the responding agency(s).

On-Scene Coordinator: The Federal official who coordinates and directs Superfund removal actions.

Operable Unit: An action taken as one part of an overall site cleanup. For example, a carbon adsorption system could be installed to halt rapidly spreading ground water contaminants while a more comprehensive and long-term remedial investigation/feasibility study is underway. A number of operable units can be used in the course of a site cleanup.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M): Activities conducted at a site after a response action occurs, to ensure that the cleanup or containment system is functioning properly.

Organic: Composed of carbon, including materials such as solvents, oils, and pesticides which are not easily dissolved in water.

Parts Per Billion (ppb)/Parts Per Million (ppm): Units commonly used to express low concentrations of contaminants. For example 1 ounce of trichlorethylene (TCE) in 1 million ounces of water is 1 ppm; 1 ounce of TCE in 1 billion ounces of water is 1 ppb. If one drop of TCE is mixed in a competition-size swimming pool, the water will contain about 1 ppb of TCE.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP): Any individual(s) or company(s) (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to cleanup hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

Preliminary Assessment (PA): The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. EPA or States use this information to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a site inspection is undertaken.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC): A system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions used to ensure that field work and laboratory analysis during the investigation and cleanup of Superfund sites meet established standards.

Record of Decision (ROD): A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at National Priorities List sites where the Trust Fund pays for the cleanup. The Record of Decision is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation/feasibility study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Regional Response Team (RRT): Representatives of Federal, State, and local agencies who may assist in coordination of activities at the request of the On-Scene Coordinator or Remedial Project Manager before and during response actions.

Remedial Action (RA): The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Design (RD): An engineering phase that follows the Record of Decision when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent remedial action at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study: Two distinct but related studies. They are usually performed at the same time, and together referred to as the "RI/FS." They are intended to:

- Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a Superfund site;
- Establish criteria for cleaning up the site;
- Identify and screen cleanup alternatives for remedial action; and
- Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

Remedial Project Manager (RPM): The EPA or State official responsible for overseeing remedial response activities.

Remedial Response: A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious, but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

Removal Action: An immediate action taken over the short-term to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): A Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Response Action: A CERCLA-authorized action at a Superfund site involving either a short-term remedial response that may include, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- Removing hazardous materials from a site to an EPA approved, licensed hazardous waste facility for treatment, containment, or destruction.
- Containing the waste safely on-site to eliminate further problems.
- Destroying or treating the waste on-site using incineration or other technologies.
- Identifying and removing the source of ground-water contamination and halting further movement of the contaminants.

Responsiveness Summary: A summary of oral and/or written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents, and EPA's responses to those comments. The responsiveness summary is especially valuable during the Record of Decision phase at a site on the National Priorities List when it highlights community concerns for EPA decision-makers.

Risk Assessment: An evaluation performed as part of the remedial investigation to assess conditions at a Superfund site and determine the risk posed to public health and/or the environment.

Site Inspection SI: A technical phase that follows a preliminary assessment designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site with the Hazard Ranking System to determine whether response action is needed.

Superfund: The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also referred to as the Trust Fund.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Surface Water: Bodies of water that are above ground, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSD Facility): Any building, structure, or installation where a hazardous substance has been treated, stored, or disposed. TSD facilities are regulated by EPA and States under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Trust Fund: A fund set up under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to help pay for cleanup of hazardous waste sites and to take legal action to force those responsible for the sites to clean them up.

Volatile Organic Compound: An organic (carbon-containing) compound that evaporates (volatilizes) readily at room temperature.

Water Purveyor: A public utility, mutual water company, county water district, or municipality that delivers drinking water to customers.

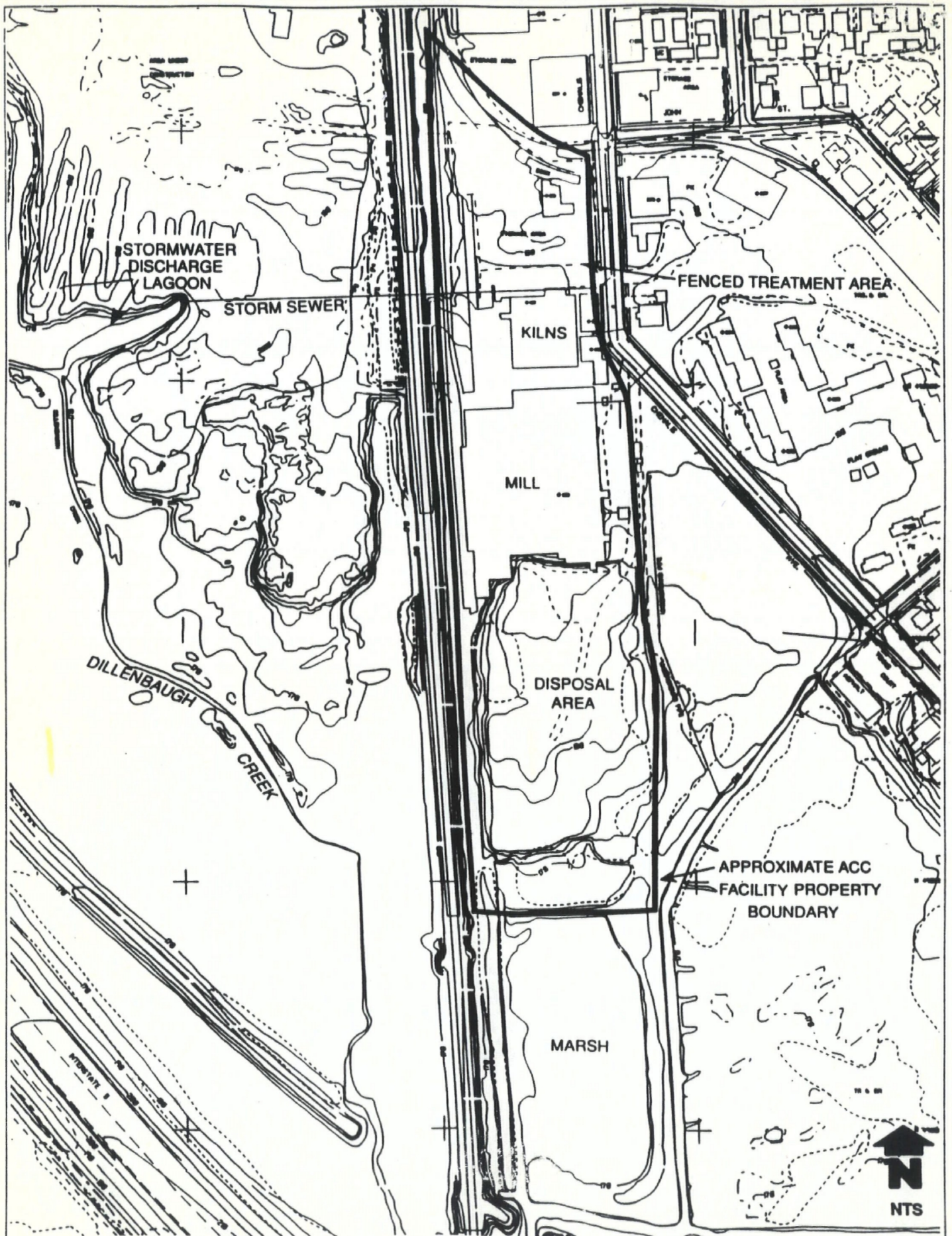
SUPERFUND ACRONYMS

AO Administrative Order on Consent.

CD Consent Decree.

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.

CR	Community Relations.
EDD	Enforcement Decision Document.
ERT	Environmental Response Team.
FS	Feasibility Study.
HRS	Hazard Ranking System.
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan.
NPL	National Priorities List.
NRC	National Response Center.
NRT	National Response Team.
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator.
O&M	Operation and Maintenance.
ppm/ppb	parts per million/parts per billion.
PRP	Potentially Responsible Parties.
PA	Preliminary Assessment.
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control.
ROD	Record of Decision.
RRT	Regional Response Team.
RA	Remedial Action.
RD	Remedial Design.
RI	Remedial Investigation.
RPM	Remedial Project Manager.
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.
SI	Site Inspection.
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.
TSD	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility.
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound.



American Crossarm and Conduit Site